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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +12°C.
Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 4:46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7:02 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema.

VOL. II, NO. 249

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1963. (JADY 4, 1342, S.H.)

PRICE AL. 1

RELYING ON PAST GLORY NOT ENOUGH AT PRESENT His Majesty Urges Mangal Leaders To Take Active Part In Modernization

KABUL, December, 26.—

THE Department of Royal Protocol announces that a deputation of Mangal dignitaries and leaders was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace Tuesday night.

During talks His Majesty informed the deputation of his recent observations in Pakhtia province and said "the sacrifices made by the Mangal people in the attainment of independence and the deliverance of the country will always be remembered and respected in the history of this land. However, it is time that the energy and might of your people should be used for the country's development and raising your living, moral, and material standards. Relying only on your natural bravery and dissociating yourself from the social movements can no longer be considered enough for the fulfillment of a richer life."

His Majesty also told the Mangal dignitaries that the only positive means of attaining prosperity is to get acquainted with the new life and methods of progress and development. This can best be achieved through education.

His Majesty expressed delight in the fact that the people of Pakhtia had extended ready co-operation with the labour corps in the extension of new roads. "The purpose behind improving means of transport and communication is to provide the basic prerequisites for your own prosperity and well being. In addition to facilitating economic development in your part of the country the new roads have provided the means for the government to be always aware of your problems and to provide the essential services in the field of public health and education etc."

At the end, the deputation expressed gratitude for His Majesty's benevolence and promised their resolute co-operation towards the implementation of the government's development plans for the Pakhtia province. The Mangal dignitaries also dined at the Royal table.

Inonu Presents New Cabinet To Turkish President, Gursel

ANKARA, Dec. 26, (Tass).—Isamat Inonu the leader of the People's Republican Party, Wednesday submitted to President Gursel the list of members of the new cabinet, (the third coalition government after the coup d'etat of May 27, 1960).

The government is made up of representatives of the People's Republican Party and four independents.

Ihrami Sancar is the minister of national defence, Orhan Oztrak, the minister of interior, Ferit Melen, the minister of finance.

Feridun Erkin retained the post of Foreign Minister in the new cabinet.

Cemal Satir is Deputy Premier and Minister of State. Members of the People's Republican Party hold all key positions in the new coalition government.

Latifi Returns From Agriculture Seminar In US And Canada

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Mr. Mustafa Latifi, Director of the Audio-Visual Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, who had gone to the United States and Canada to attend a seminar on agricultural publicity through radio and television, has returned to Kabul.

He told a Bakhtar reporter on arrival at the airport that the seminar which started last September was attended by representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya, Tunisia, and Sudan. It lasted for three months.

The deliberations of participants of the seminar included both theoretical as well as practical phases of publicity through radio and television.

All material for publicity should be prepared in a style and language understandable by the farmers, decided the seminar.

Smallpox Vaccinations In Grishk 85% Positive

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Dr. Masoodi, Chief of the Vaccination Department at the Ministry of Public Health, together with WHO representative has just returned to the capital after inspecting vaccination activities in Grishk.

Dr. Masoodi said 17 cases of smallpox had been witnessed in Grishk, 12 of which have been cured after treatment. He added that the well-equipped team of vaccinators are busy in the province. Dr. Masoodi considered the result of vaccinations as 85% positive.

Water Pipe Project To Begin In Kabul Early In January

KABUL, Dec. 26.—The second project for the extension of water pipes in Kabul will begin on January 5.

Dr. Mohammad Asif Fakiri, Chief of the Sanitation Department in the Kabul Municipality, said in an interview that the project will include extension of water pipes to those parts of the city lacking this facility. The equipment and materials needed for the implementation of this project is being supplied by the Japanese firm Goshu. The extension of pipes too will be carried out by the company on the basis of a separate contract. Dr. Fakiri said with the operation of the three new deep wells in Zindaban all parts of the city will be able to have sanitary drinking water.

Dawar Tribesmen Confirm Pledge To Continue Struggle

KABUL, Dec. 26.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga of Dawar tribesmen was recently held under the chairmanship of Maulana Mohammad Dindar Khan at Idak which was not only attended by Dawar tribal leaders and chieftains, but also by the dignitaries and learned figures of Utmanzai Wazir tribe.

In their speeches at the jirga Mr. Nour Mohammad Khan and Mr. Ahmad Shah Khan criticised the policy of the Pakistan government and reiterated the readiness of the Dawar and Wazir tribes in the defence of their land. The tribal leaders urged their followers to continue their struggle for the attainment of independence for Pakhtunistan unabated.

A report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that similar meetings are being held in Peshawar, Mardan, Charsada, Shabqadar and Kohat for the consolidation of national unity.

FEDORENKO SORRY SOME WESTERN NATIONS HAVE NOT ACCEPTED SUMMIT Soviet U.N. Envoy Demands Summit To Discuss Disarm

MOSCOW, DECEMBER, 26, (Tass).—

THE Eighteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly "confirmed not only the need but also the possibility of implementing the principles of peaceful co-existence, said the permanent Soviet Representative to the United Nations, Nikolai Fedorenko.

In an interview given to Pravda's New York correspondent, Fedorenko dwelt on the progress and results of the last session of the United Nations. He noted that

Khrushchov Greets Mao tse-Tung On His 70th Birthday

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (Tass).—The December 26 issue of Pravda carries a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the CPSU signed by Nikita Khrushchov to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Mao Tse-Tung on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee wishes him good health and many years of life, and success in the struggle of the Communist Party of China, of the fraternal Chinese people for building socialism in the People's Republic of China.

"The Central Committee continually strives to strengthen the unity of our countries, of the countries of the Socialist community, of the entire world Communist movement, the message says. "We are confident that the cohesion of the CPSU and the CPC, of all communists and workers founded on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will withstand any tests, overcome all existing difficulties and play its role in the struggle for the triumph of the common ideals of Communists of all countries, the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism."

this year the session opened in an atmosphere of a certain relaxation of international tension, brought about by the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty on the partial banning of nuclear weapons tests. The assembly furthered the success achieved as a result of approving the resolution urging all states to refrain from orbiting any objects with nuclear or any other types of mass annihilation weapons on board.

At the same time, Ambassador Fedorenko pointed out that the treaty on the partial banning of nuclear tests and this resolution of the General Assembly do not put an end to the arms race. "To achieve this end, he stressed, it is necessary to secure general and complete disarmament."

Touching further on the proposal of the Soviet Government to call in the first quarter or first half of 1964 a meeting of states, members of the Disarmament Committee, with the participation of summit leaders, Mr. Fedorenko expressed regret that the negative stand of certain Western powers prevented the idea of this meeting from being reflected in the resolution on general and complete disarmament, adopted by the Assembly.

One of the central places in the work of the session belonged as before to questions of liquidating the remnants of the disgraceful colonial system, Mr. Fedorenko said. Their discussion has shown again that the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, approved by the Assembly in 1960 on the initiative of the USSR, remains an important arm for all anti-colonial forces.

Mr. Fedorenko said that the General Assembly had discussed the proposal of Brazil, Mexico and other countries for making Latin America a nuclear free zone. Since this draft contained no clear statement on the need to dismantle American nuclear and other bases in Latin America, the Soviet Union, Cuba and a number of other countries could not support this draft resolution and abstained from voting.

But the Soviet Union supported in principle the idea of setting up a nuclear free zone in Latin America.

An important achievement of the General Assembly is, Mr. Fedorenko said, that it has approved a declaration on liquidating all forms of racial discrimination, a declaration which denounces racism and draft ideology and bans all racist organizations.

Mr. Fedorenko stressed that "the chief result of the 18th session of the General Assembly is that it has confirmed both the need and possibility of implementing the principle of peaceful co-existence which is the general line of the Soviet Union's Leninist policy."

WESTERN ALLIES SEEKING TO ASK FOR NEUTRALITY DECLARATION ON CAMBODIA INSTEAD OF CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, (AP).—

The United States and several allied governments are discussing the possibility of an East-West neutrality declaration on Cambodia as an alternative to the proposed Cambodian neutrality conference.

Officials said Wednesday that this possibility is one of several being talked about with the British, French, Japanese, Thai and other interested governments.

The declaration would cover mainly two points:

1. It would formally assert the intention of the major powers—United States, Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, Britain, and France to respect and guarantee Cambodia's neutrality.

2. It would provide for intensified activity by the International Control Commission set up under a 1954 agreement which was supposed to assure the independence of South-West Asia states in general. The members of the

ICC are India as chairman along with Poland and Canada.

The Cambodian political leader, Norodom Sihanouk, proposed the international conference on neutralization of his country in the fall about the same time that he denounced U.S. aid and began to reduce the whole range of his country's relations with Britain and the United States.

In Paris a week ago Secretary of State Dean Rusk is reported to have told both French President Charles de Gaulle and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville that the United States understands that since its own influence and Britain's have been lost in Cambodia France would certainly have to play a very important role there.

Britain has favoured Premier Sihanouk's proposal for a conference. South Vietnam and Thailand, both countries with close U.S. associations, have strongly opposed. U.S. officials believe that

the Soviet Government is not anxious for it. Yet no one seems to know quite how to avoid it.

State Department authorities say the danger in a conference is that it would lead to bitter recriminations and name-calling over conditions in Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk is considered here and in other Western capitals to be an extremely impulsive and emotional ruler.

If he used the conference to carry forward a personal hate campaign against the United States the meeting might set back the already feeble prospects for peace and stability in South-West Asia.

Against this background the United States, officials said, has told allied governments it would like to know what a conference could produce, whether it would make the situation better or worse, and whether there is any way to deal with the situation without a conference.

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 26, 1963

AN ARAB SUMMIT

The call by the Government of the United Arab Republic for a summit meeting of Arab nations to consider the policies of Israel has received favourable response. Most Arab leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan, have indicated that they will attend the UAR sponsored summit. Time and place of the meeting is not announced yet.

For friends of Arabs it is good news to find out that once again the leaders of these countries have been able to agree to meet and outline a common strategy against a common enemy. We have always advocated the principle of negotiations between them for solving their differences which, unfortunately, during the past several years have halted progress in the way of co-operation between the nations who have many things in common.

While the Arab leaders will meet to draft a common policy against the expansionist policies of Israel, it is but natural to expect that heads of states or governments of Arab countries will also see the extent they can talk about their own disputes and try to reach understanding in these respects as well. There is no doubt that throughout the Arab world there is a genuine desire for closer ties between their countries and if the degree of this desire varies, the fact is that, on the basis of such a sentiment, constructive steps can be taken to promote co-operation between the Arab states. The Arab League, in existence for many years, helped a lot in regaining the independence of many of these countries from colonial rule. Later this organization sought to provide for closer co-operation between member states. But due to differences of policies between Arab states, the League has been able to achieve little success. The United Arab Republic has asked this organization between nations involved and to convene such a meeting. This help formulating a common and could very well mean the revivification of a common institution between all Arab countries which could be helped to promote co-operation between Arab countries and seek to solve their differences through negotiations.

AFGHAN VIEWS ON EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION OF SEATS IN U.N.

Following is the text of a speech by Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, permanent Afghan Representative to the United Nations, delivered in the ad hoc political committee on the question of composition of the General Committee and equitable representation in the Security Council and ECOSOC.

It has only become necessary for my delegation to state its position clearly on the issues before this Committee. In doing so, I need not speak about the well-known injustice prevailing for too long concerning the representation of Member States on the organs of the United Nations, for nobody denies this injustice any more. In this connection, I wish to emphasize only the injustice done to the countries of Asia and Africa in the United Nations.

Since the best answer to the situation of the under-representation of Asia and Africa consists of steps to be taken for increasing the number of seats, my delegation naturally supports fully the draft resolutions submitted by the countries of Asia and Africa. As far as the substance of these draft resolutions is concerned, we associate ourselves fully with it.

We have taken full part in the discussions and the agreement which was resulted in submitting draft resolutions to the Committee, as is known to all the countries of Asia and Africa, particularly the sponsors of these draft resolutions; and our understanding of them is the

same as that of the sponsors as presented when they introduced the draft resolutions.

As far as the sponsorship of these draft resolutions is concerned, my delegation had a certain consideration which is fully understood by the sponsors, as we explained it to them—which consideration, however, does not in any way lack of support on our part for the draft resolutions.

This particular consideration I meant our full support for the draft resolution in any case but also with due regard to the possibility of reaching an agreement acceptable to all geographical groups in the United Nations by means of a more acceptable approach to the way of dealing with the question. By this we meant the possibility of further negotiations approved by all sections in the United Nations on the basis of the Asian-African draft resolutions, taking into account all other proposals and points of view submitted to the Committee at this session, in the form of a negotiating body formally appointed by the General Assembly at this session in the event that no effective decision is taken at this session.

Having clarified our position on these draft resolutions, I do not need to do the same about the draft resolution in document A/SPC/L. 101, which we have sponsored. However, some amendments to this draft resolution have been submitted. Our position in connexion with these amendments is as follows.

With regard to the amendment in document A/SPC/L. 108, my delegation has no objection to its adoption. Therefore, if it is put to a vote, we shall support it.

As for the amendment in document A/SPC/L. 107, we prefer to vote for the amended form suggested by Nigeria this morning, because there are good reasons behind the sub-amendment of Nigeria, but in any case we shall not oppose it even in its present form.

As for the two draft resolutions submitted by the countries of Latin America, my delegation will state its position at a later stage.

We express our satisfaction that the sponsors of the amendment in document A/SPC/L. 106 have decided to withdraw their amendment and thus we are relieved of any commitment—I repeat of any commitment—to the Commonwealth countries as such. We consider the termination of the desire of the Commonwealth countries to demand this privilege further as another step in the direction of the elimination of the injustice represented by the enjoyment of privileges on the part of the Commonwealth countries Members of the United Nations. For their understanding of the situation, we extend to the sponsors of this amendment our feeling of deep appreciation.

Three years have passed since the ratification of the Constitution and the Greek speaking Cypriots are trying to change the Constitution with the view to abolishing the privileges granted to the Turkish speaking citizens of the island. The Turkish Cypriots consider such an action as a violation of their social and political rights and are therefore resisting the change of Constitution. It is hoped, concluded the editorial, that the three powers, namely Britain, Turkey and Greece, who in 1960, reached agreement on the independence of Cyprus and the formation of its political structure will be able to solve the present crisis on the basis of respect for the rights of the Turkish Cypriots and stop the unrest and bloodshed.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Azam, presenting some ideas for the design and construction of the new Central park to be built in the capital by the Kabul Municipal Corporation. The main ideas presented were:

1. The park must have a statue of liberty. In the northern part of the present Ministry of Education, there is a room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. The statue does not necessarily have to be erected on the site of this room because a space might be used for widening the adjacent road, but it could be at the center. Since the symbol of freedom in the East is the late Sayyid Jamaluddin, therefore a life size statue of the Sayyid delivering a speech would be most appropriate for this purpose.

2. A cinema, a theater, and a concert house should also be constructed at suitable places.

3. The park grounds and pathways should be asphalted with the exception of lawns and flowerbeds. Fountains in the middle of flowerbeds and lawns should enhance the beauty of the park. A greenhouse is also a necessity.

4. A small zoo must not be forgotten. A small area could be fenced where different kinds of animals and birds could be housed.

5. Volleyball and tennis playgrounds should also be incorporated in the park.

6. A statue for women's emancipation could be another attraction.

7. The establishment of a library would be a great service for the advancement of education.

8. A modern cafe is also an absolute necessity in the park.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS

AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Unrest in Cyprus". The unrest and bloodshed which took place in Cyprus during the past week as a result of clashes between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots has caused great anxiety in certain circles especially in Ankara, Athens and London. A group of Greek Cypriots attacked the office of the Vice-President and group of Turks attacked the office of the President.

The editorial pointed out that on the basis of a London agreement and the Constitution which came into effect in 1960, when Cyprus became independent, the right of the Turkish community in the island was respected and a government was distributed among the two factions. It was decided that the President should be Greek speaking and the Vice-President should be a Turkish speaking islander.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES
I. English Programme:
9.650 kcs = 31m band
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST
II. English Programme:
9.595 kcs = 31m band
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST
Urdu programme:
6.000 kcs = 50 m band
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST
III. English Programme:
6.000 kcs = 50 m band
8.30-7.00 p.m. AST
Russian Programme:
6.000 kcs = 50 m band
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST
Arabic Programme:
11.955 kcs = 25 m band
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST
German Programme:
9.635 kcs = 31 m band
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST
French Programme:
9.635 kcs = 31 m band
11.30-12.00 midnight
The programme include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.

Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m.
Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Friday, 12.00-1.00 p.m.
Programmes will be published in "KABUL TIMES", one day before. Subject to change without notice.

Air Services

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
KABUL-HERAT
Dep. 10-00
HERAT-KABUL
Arr. 15-00
AEROFLOT
MOSCOW-KABUL
Arr. 9-45
T.M.A.
BEIRUT-KABUL (via Tehran)
At 12-00 noon
SATURDAY
KABUL-MAZAR
Dep. 8-30
KABUL-BEIRUT
Dep. 11-00
KUNDUZ-KABUL
Arr. 8-15
MAZAR-KABUL
Arr. 13-00
AEROFLOT
KABUL-MOSCOW
Dep. 13-10
INDIAN AIRLINES
KABUL-NEW DELHI
Dep. 13-20

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20587-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Lamar Phone No. 20563
Humayun Phone No. 20524
Paserlaj Phone No. 24232
Hayder Phone No. 22354
Sanai Phone No. 22849
Sufizada Phone No. 22326
FRIDAY
Ariana Phone No. 20527
Luqman Phone No. 24174
Shakari Phone No. 24470
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Europe's Largest Suspension Bridge Nears Completion



This eagle's view of the Forth Road Bridge, compels the eye to follow the downward sweep of the two spun cables which will shortly carry the full weight of Europe's longest suspension bridge.

From the top of one of the two 512 feet high columns

the eye is attracted towards that ever diminishing gap between the roadways shooting out from either side of Scotland's River Forth.

Soon the roadways will join, the surface will be completed and the bridge open to traffic early next year.

One and a half miles long, the bridge will trim forty miles from the road journey between Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

Likely to be a toll-paying bridge when open to traffic, the Forth road bridge lies alongside the famous cantilever Forth Railway Bridge.

Collection Of Manpower Work Done By Three Organizations

While formulating the series of Plans for the economic and social development of the country, the dearth of information about the present size of population and its rate of growth, its composition by sexes, ages and occupations, and its distribution by areas and ethnic groups, its level of productivity and its income etc., became increasingly apparent. When the First Five Year Plan was prepared in 1955, it was remarked that accurate statistics and technical personnel for the preparation of this Plan was needed. Since such data was not readily available, the Plan was prepared on the basis of existing statistical information. By the time drafting of the Second Plan began in 1961 the situation had improved somewhat. The paragraphs that follow give a brief review of the state of information relating to the manpower in the country and the steps taken by the Government to improve such information.

The Government has taken several steps through various sources to collect information relating to population. Insufficient financial resources and lack of experienced personnel have been responsible for inadequate progress in the field of population studies notwithstanding the Government's awareness of their importance. As a first step, the Government created by Royal decree, a permanent department in (1950) in the Ministry of Interior—the Directorate General of Statistics.

The Directorate General of Statistics was created in the Interior Ministry for the purpose of, (i) collecting statistics relating to human population and (ii) issuing identity cards to all males in the country. Branches of the department were also established in all provincial headquarters.

The Directorate was made responsible for carrying out a population census and for periodical collection and publication of sta-

tistics relating to population, births, deaths, literacy, marriages, divorces, physical disability and crime. Pertinent data were to be collected and published annually by provinces. The directorate, however, has not taken a census nor have any vital statistics been obtained.

It was the intention of the Government to take a population census in 1960. For this purpose, attempts were made to secure technical assistance from foreign aid sources as well as from the United Nations Special Fund but without the desired success. The request to the UN Special Fund was submitted in a form suggested by a team of UN experts. Government had accepted the suggestion of the UN experts and had allocated the necessary local cost by budgetary appropriations. Since the necessary technical assistance had not materialised, the proposed census of 1960 was deferred.

Early in 1960, however, a team of UN experts visited the country and assisted the Ministry of Interior in training the local staff in census work by taking out a pilot census of Deh Khodadad village and in estimating the population of Afghanistan on the basis of the male population known to the Ministry of Interior. In calculating the estimate the following method was adopted:

(a) It was assumed that the rate of births was 29.56 per thousand per year.

(b) It was further assumed that the rate of deaths was 9.74 per thousand per year.

(c) It was also assumed that the number of men and women was equal. Thus in areas where identity cards had been issued to the male population, the number of males was doubled in order to estimate the total population. However, in areas in which identity cards had not been issued, the estimates of male population which had been made for adminis-

trative purposes about 15 years earlier, were accepted. The figure was doubled in order to include women and then 15 per cent of the total was added to roughly cover the increase in population.

By adopting the aforementioned methods of calculation, the total population of the country was estimated to be 13.8 million in 1960. For the present this estimate had been accepted as the country's population for official purposes. It will be thus seen that the currently accepted estimate of population is rather rough, and its accuracy remains to be verified by a census. The male-female ratio and the distribution of population by ages, regions, industries and occupations, would also be made accurately known after a census has been taken.

The World Health Organization, with the help of the Kabul Municipality, attempted to estimate the population of Kabul in 1954. This was not a census operation based on scientific methods and techniques but an effort was made to count the houses in Kabul and to ascertain the average size of a family by studying a fairly large sample of families selected on a random basis. It, nevertheless, deserves credit for being the first exercise in this direction, and for providing a basis for estimating the population of the capital.

Another serious effort was made to take a population and agricultural census in Deh Khodadad village four miles from Kabul in April 1960, with a view to:

(a) developing methods and techniques for carrying out a complete census all over the country; and

(b) providing a guide line for estimating the sex and age composition characteristics of the population of the country.

As a pilot study, this operation was quite successful since results, when analysed, threw light on such basic facts as the ratio of males to females, and the sizes of

AN ORPHAN'S ID

Pashto poem by Mr. Benawa translated into English by Mansoor Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University.

The breeze is blowing with gay abandon,
The sun is smiling in the sky,
Hapless moves the wheel of life,
None is blessed with wings to fly.

The day is day and night is night,
The low is low and high is high,
The same repose and the sun's rising;

They say it is the day of rejoicing,
The same fate awaits the desolate,

The hungry go by the hundred;
No one mops the poor man's tears,
The widow's orphan's and the kindred faces,
Tears streaming from pale eyes red.

To rich it isn't the least surprising,
For them it is the day of rejoicing,

One laden with obesity,
Confronted one with dark complexion,
"How red and well-fed is my mien,"

And it's all my dad's benefaction,
Behold the beauty of my garments,
If you want the heart's satisfaction.

My coat and many another things,
What a wonderful day of rejoicing!

You are black and ugly and slothful,
Like coal is your appearance,
Crying shame is your nudity,
From pedigree you deserve abhorrence.

Your veins are drained of life blood,
A grave is best your residence,
Barefoot, bare head you're loitering.

For you there is no rejoicing?
The orphan raised his head and answered,
"Your pride is child of ignorance,"

Don't boast but behold reality,
Don't cause the nature perturbation,
You have sucked my blood with vengeance,

Your ebullience is at my forbearance,
You have been my life exploiting,
For you it is the day of rejoicing!

I cry, you wallow in laughter,
I brood, you extol the pleasures,
Your Id but mine is mourning,
Go, covet and fiddle with treasures.

Mine God is saviour and guardian,
You gloat over dad with leisure,

Hunger, thirst are my enticings,
For you it is the day of rejoicing!

The labour force, that is, people of working age (between 15 and 64).

A similar study had been made earlier in July 1959 in Bagmati village by the Columbia Team University of United States Operation Mission. The report of this study has not been used for official purposes. However, the results of the study provided some important comparisons for the later and more detailed study in Deh Khodadad in 1960 referred to above.

(To be continued)

USIA Accused Of Trying To Worsen Sino-Soviet Ties

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia Wednesday night accused the United States Information Agency of trying to worsen Sino-Soviet relations with forged letters.

It alleged that the agency had sent out letters to a number of countries, purporting to come from a Moscow book exporting organization, and containing "sharp criticism" of a work by Mao Tse Tung.

It added that as well as using Non-Russian paper for the forgeries, those responsible have wrongly described Mao Tse Tung as Chinese President instead of Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

It said the "provocators" in trying to "force more" wedges in Soviet-Chinese relations had not headed Soviet numerous statements that the Soviet Communist Party was working for unity and solidarity in the world Communist movement.

Lakonia Disaster's Death To 89

42 UNACCOUNTED FOR

LONDON, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—The Greek line, owners of the ill-fated cruise ship, Lakonia, said Wednesday that so far the number of known dead in the disaster is 89 and those unaccounted for 42.

The number of known survivors so far is 896, according to a company spokesman.

This makes a total of 1,027 passengers and crew for the 20,000 ton ship, raked by fire on Sunday night in the Atlantic, 180 miles from Madeira.

Earlier the total had been given at 1,036.

A company spokesman said the total was lower than previously thought because some crew members due to sail did not in fact join the ship.

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Ninety per cent construction work of a bridge which had started early this year has been completed. The bridge with 24 metres length and 7 metres width will connect the main road between Badakhshan and Taluqa.

Mr. Nesar Ahmad Sherzai, High Commissioner of Badakhshan, inspected the construction work of the bridge yesterday and gave certain instructions with respect to its completion.

Seizure Of All Properties Of Diem Family Ordered By S. Vietnam Government

SAIGON, December, 26, (Reuter).—

SOUTH Vietnam's military junta has ordered the seizure of all private properties belonging to the late President Ngo Dinh Diem and members of his family as well as his other persons.

Under a decree law published Wednesday, property estimated unofficially at hundreds of millions of dollars is ordered confiscated.

The public announcement did not specify whether properties owned by members of the former President's family but held in the name of personal agents was included.

However, most of his persons and five organizations named with

TRUCE SUPERVISION IN CYPRUS STARTS TODAY

TURKISH PLANES FLY IN CYPRUS; SHOTS FIRED ON KUTCHUK HOUSE

NICOSIA, December, 26, (Reuter).—

CYPRUS will Thursday have a truce supervised by British military observers, under arrangements reached last night at a top-level meeting with the British High Commissioner here.

The meeting was attended by President Makarios and Mr. Osman Orak, Cypriot Defence Minister representing the Turkish-Cypriot Vice-President, Dr. Fadil Kutchuk, a reliable source told reporters.

He said the arrangements were still subject to confirmation by Dr. Kutchuk.

Three jet fighters screamed low over Nicosia Wednesday after Turkey's Foreign Minister, Mr. Feridun Kemal Erkin, had said that warning flights would be made over Cyprus—torn by four days of communal fighting.

To this the Cyprus Government has replied that it will complain to the United Nations against Turkish violation of Cyprus air space.

A Royal Air Force spokesman said the jets which flew over were super-sabres but did not carry missiles.

They were definitely not British, he said.

A cease-fire came into force two nights ago but each side accused the other of violating it.

Cyprus radio accused Turkish "insurgents" of breaking the cease-fire, while a Turkish spokesman said Greeks had launched a mass attack.

Sir Arthur Clark, British High Commissioner who returned here by air from London, said Britain, Greece and Turkey had decided on a joint approach to "secure a complete and effective truce." As he talked to reporters, burst of firing could be heard nearby.

Sir Arthur left immediately after his press conference to talk with President Makarios, whose moves to amend the constitution precipitated the crisis in the Island.

Cyprus radio said "if these Turks who have armed themselves for the purpose of destroying the state continue their unlawful actions, the Island's Greek population are not going to tolerate their barbaric and cowardly attack."

A spokesman for Dr. Kutchuk told Reuter that volleys of shots had been fired into the grounds of the Vice-President's residence Wednesday morning.

"Dr. Kutchuk immediately telephoned President Makarios in protest, and shortly afterwards the direction of the firing changed," the spokesman said.

ed" the spokesman said.

He said a Turk in the grounds of the Turkish Lycee had been killed by a rifle shot from a factory some distance away.

Steel-helmeted police were on guard at strategic positions in Nicosia. Armed "irregulars" in civilian clothes were manning sandbagged posts and most inhabitants stayed indoors for safety.

Nicosia looked like a ghost city, with shops shuttered, pedestrians darting by quickly and few cars out.

Defence Minister Orak was brought to the talks from behind the ancient walls surrounding the besieged Turkish quarter.

He told reporters, conditions there were deteriorating "there are many casualties...many dead. Some are lying in the streets."

It was impossible to estimate casualties but they were probably closer to 200 than 100 dead, Mr. Orak said.

Heavy fighting Wednesday centred on the Turkish suburb of Kaimakli, one mile east of Nicosia.

Turkish sources said Greek units were using bazookas and alleged they were destroying houses evacuated by retreating Turks.

In Athens Crown Prince Constantine of Greece attended a national defence council meeting which discussed latest developments in Cyprus.

The meeting under the chairmanship of resigned Prime Minister George Papandreu, was also attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sophocles Venizelos and the Chiefs of the General Defence and Army General Staff.

No statement was made after the two-hour meeting.

Mr. Osman Orak, Cypriot Defence Minister, estimated that between 100 and 200 people had been killed in four days of communal fighting here. He added that the figure was probably closer to 200 than 100.

The Island's leaders, who met Wednesday to discuss the tense situation, agreed on a British supervised truce due to come into effect today.

Latest reports, however, indicate that Turkish and Greek army contingents stationed on the Island had now taken up positions on the outskirts of Nicosia facing each other, while rumours of Turkish intentions to send an expeditionary force to the Island added an ominous note to the tense situation.

A top-level meeting at the British High Commissioner decided on today's truce.

In Texas, President Johnson conferred "two or three times" on the Cyprus situation with Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State.

The President told reporters at his ranch that he spoke with Mr. Rusk on the telephone about the flare-up of fighting on the island.

Asked if he was concerned about the situation, Mr. Johnson replied: "We are watching it very carefully. There are 1,700 American citizens on the island. We are concerned about the situation."

The President is staying at his ranch for the Christmas holiday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 26.—The Chinese Ambassador at the Court of Kabul held a reception last night in honour of Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior, and members of the delegation he led for signing the Afghan-Chinese border agreement in Peking. The function was attended by Mr. Etemadi Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry and some other officials.

KABUL, Dec. 26.—A technical training course was opened yesterday at the School of Mechanics in Khost for the benefit of its teachers.

The training will be conducted by the foreign teachers working at the school.

KABUL, Dec. 26.—Mr. Mir Aslam Najeemi who had gone to Nigeria under WHO Fellowship programme to further his studies in the field of campaign against Malaria has returned to Kabul.

KABUL, Dec. 26.—The Spinzar Company has purchased over 50,000 tons of cotton costing 225 million Afghanis from farmers of Kataghan and Taluqa provinces until the end of Qaus 1342.

An official of the company said the amount purchased this year is increased by 13,000 tons than the corresponding period last year. He added that Spinzar Company has provided 2100 tons of cotton for sale and export.

New Karakul Cooperative Formed In Bilcheragh

MAIMANA Dec. 26.—Karakul co-operatives with an initial capital of over Af. 2,000,000 have been established at Bilcheragh District. There are 680 shareholders. A meeting of the shareholders elected an eight man board of directors who in turn elected Mr. Mohammad Azim as President and Mr. Hajiby as Vice-President of the co-operative. Mr. Hashimi the Chief Commissioner of the province congratulated the board of directors on their election and stressed the economic and social importance of the co-operative. A member of the co-operative thanked the government for taking such a keen interest in the promotion of animal husbandry and improvement of karakul exports.

Dead Number Rises To 43 In Hungarian Trains Disaster

BUDAPEST, Dec. 26, (AP).—

The death toll in Hungary's Christmas eve train disaster rose to 43 Wednesday as eleven passengers died of their injuries, the News Agency MTI reported.

The crash occurred Tuesday near the city of Szolnok in central Hungary when a passenger train slammed into a stationary train in dense fog.

Thirty-two people, most of them late Christmas shoppers returning home from Budapest, were killed on the spot, 36 were injured.

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PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film, **TEN WHO DARED**, starring: Brian Keith, John Beal and James Drury.

KABUL CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **RESHMI ROOMAL**, starring: Shakila.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **NAQLI NAWAB**, starring: Ashok Kumar and Shakila.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 8-30 p.m. Indian film; **NERTAKI**, starring: Nanda and Sunil Dutta.

CHOU MEETS FLN'S KEY MEMBERS

ALGIERS, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—Mr. Chou en-Lai wound up his Wednesday's programme last night by meeting key personnel of the FLN Party in Algiers behind closed doors.

All members of the press were forbidden entry to the Salle Des Actes, an underground hall in the centre of the city, where the meeting was taking place.

President Ben Bella presented the Chinese leader members of his party.

It was believed by observers here that the Chinese Prime Minister would give a few general impressions of his tour and also make an expose of China's views on some world problems.

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